DRAFT Brown Bullhead (*Ameiurus nebulosus*) Thermal Tolerance Analyses – Juvenile and Adult, Summer

June 2016

Introduction

Recommended summer chronic and acute thermal tolerance values for juvenile and adult brown bullhead and their justification are discussed below. The recommended tolerance values were developed in accordance with the "DRAFT Methodology for Developing Thermal Tolerance Thresholds for Various Fish in Nevada – Juvenile and Adult, Summer" (September 2015).

Chronic Thermal Tolerance Thresholds

Table 1 provides a summary of the range of chronic temperature tolerance values for brown bullhead for various lines of evidence. These values are based upon a review of 6 papers and publications, the details of which are summarized in Attachment A.

There is obviously a wide range of temperatures from which to select an appropriate value and best professional judgment is called for. NDEP's approach is to accept the EPA recommendations from Brungs and Jones (1977) unless the literature review provides a compelling reason to utilize other values. However, in the case of brown bullhead, EPA did not recommend a chronic thermal threshold. As discussed in the methodology, chronic temperature criteria are generally not set to ensure the most optimum conditions. In fact, Brungs and Jones (1977) recommends chronic criterion for a given fish species that is between the optimum temperature and the UUILT. Therefore, NDEP recommends a chronic value of 30°C which is within the upper range of the tolerances taken from the literature.

Table 1. Summary of Chronic Temperature Tolerances

Category	Temperature (°C)		
Laboratory Optimal Growth Studies – Constant Temperature			
Optimum	25 - 30		
Upper Optimum	>30		
Laboratory Temperature Preference Studies			
Average Preferences	15.5 – 29.5		
Upper Preferences	28.4 - 31.5		
Final Preferendum	27.3 – 31		
Temperature Preference Field Studies	29.5		
Thresholds from EPA and Colorado (MWAT)	28.6		
Recommended Chronic Temperature Tolerance	30		

Acute Thermal Tolerance Thresholds

Table 2 provides a summary of the range of acute temperature tolerance values for brown bullhead for various lines of evidence. These values are based upon a review of 2 papers and publications, the details of which are summarized in Attachment B.

For ease of presentation, the UILT values have been summarized by acclimation temperature ranges (no studies were found which examined the Critical Thermal Maximum of juvenile/adult brown bullhead. However as discussed in the methodology document, only the UILT values for acclimation temperature near the recommended chronic criterion (30° C) are to be included in the acute criterion development process. For brown bullhead, UILT values for acclimation temperatures $25 - 30^{\circ}$ C are utilized for criterion development.

Table 2. Summary of Acute Temperature Tolerances

Category	Temperature Tolerances (°C)	Potential Acute Criteria (°C)	
Laboratory Lethal Studies – UILT/UUILT			
UILT			
Acclim. = $5 - 10^{\circ}$ C	28.9 – 29.1		
Acclim. = $10 - 15^{\circ}$ C	29.1 – 32.9		
Acclim. = $15 - 20^{\circ}$ C	33.2 – 35.3		
Acclim. = 20 – 25°C	33.4 – 35.5		
Acclim. = $25 - 30$ °C	35.3 ¹	33.3	
Acclim. = $30 - 36$ °C	36.9 – 37.5		
Thresholds from Colorado	33.0		
Recommended Acute Temperature Tolerance	33		

¹UILT values reduced by 2°C to provide 100% survival (See *Methodology*)

A review of the available studies suggest that an appropriate acute criteria should fall around 33°C. NDEP's approach is to accept the EPA recommendations from Brungs and Jones (1977) unless the literature review provides a compelling reason to utilize another value. However, no acute recommendation was provided by EPA for brown bullhead. Based upon the available information, NDEP concluded that an acute thermal tolerance value of 33°C is appropriate.

References

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ATTACHMENT A
Detailed Summary of Chronic Thermal Tolerance Values for Brown Bullhead, Juvenile and Adult, Summer



Table A-1. Chronic Temperature Tolerances – Laboratory Optimal Growth Studies

Reference	A go on Sizo	Acclim.	Optimum Growth Temperature		Upper Optim	um Growth Temperature
Kelefelice	Age or Size	Temp. (°C)	Temp. (°C)	Comment	Temp. (°C)	Comment
Keast (1985)	Year 0 and Year 2	5 - 30	25 - 30		>30	Maximum test temperature was 30°C. Higher test temperatures needed to characterize upper
			A			optimum

Table A-2. Chronic Temperature Tolerances – Laboratory Preference Studies

Deference	Age or	Acclim.	_	Preference Upper Preference Temperature		Final Preferendum		
Reference	Size	Temp. (°C)	Temp.	Comment	Temp. (°C)	Comment	Temp. (°C)	Comment
Crawshaw (1975)	Juvenile, adult	7 - 32	25 – 29.5				29 - 31	
Reutter and Herdenoff (1974)	Juvenile, adult	Within 2°C of ambient lake temperature	23.6 – 24.9		28.4 – 31.5	1 standard deviation above average preference		
Richards and Ibara (1978)	Juvenile, adult	3.5 – 28	15.5 – 26.5				27.3	

Table A-3. Chronic Temperature Tolerances – Field Studies

Reference	Temperature	Comment
	(°C)	
Eaton et al. (1995)	29.5	Based upon 95 th percentile of 5% highest weekly average temperatures.

Table A-4. Chronic Temperature Tolerances – EPA and Colorado

Reference	Temperature (°C)	Comments	
Colorado WQCD (2007)	28.6	Recommended level as MWAT	



ATTACHMENT B
Detailed Summary of Acute Thermal Tolerance Values for Brown Bullhead, Juvenile and Adult, Summer



Table B-1. Acute Temperature Tolerances – Laboratory Lethal Temperatures, UILT/UUILT

D - 6	Cine on Ann	Acclim. Temp.	T4 D4:	UII	LT	UUI	LT
Reference	Size or Age	(°C)	Test Duration	Temp. (°C)	Comment	Temp. (°C)	Comment
Brett (1944)	Juvenile	6	1-day	28.9			
		10	1-day	29.1			
		13	1-day	30 – 31			
		14	1-day	32.6 – 32.9			
		16	1-day	34.1			
		17	1-day	33.2			
		20	1-day	33.4 - 35.3			
		21	1-day	34.9			
		22	1-day	33.4 - 35.5			
		26	1-day	35.3			
		31.2	1-day	36.9			
		36	1-day	37.5			

Table B-2. Acute Temperature Tolerances – Colorado

Reference	Temperature (°C)	rature (°C) Comments		
Colorado WQCD (2007)	33.0	Recommended level as DM		